

KILLED BY MOTHER.

Three Children Shot Dead and Laid Side by Side.

SHE THEN ENDED HER OWN LIFE.

The Sight Which Mot a Father's Eyes on His Return After a Brief Absence—The Murderess and Suicide Leaves a Letter Saying She Was Tired of Life.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Lochridge shot her three children and herself at her home, three miles south of Spring Hill, in Maury county.

Mrs. Lochridge was 30 years of age, her eldest child 4 years, the second 3 years, and the third 4 months old. After dinner Mr. Lochridge went out, leaving his home in its usual state of quietness. About 3 o'clock he returned and found the front door locked. Concluding that his wife had gone on a visit he went around the house, intending to enter by the back door. This, too, was locked, and he was compelled to force a window sash in order to gain an entrance.

Found His Family Dead.

When he entered the living room on a pallet lay his three children dead, side by side, and across the room was his wife's dead body. A double-barreled breech loading shotgun lay between them. As near as can be learned, Mrs. Lochridge had placed the gun against each child's head and fired. Then she placed them side by side on a pallet she had prepared for the purpose, and arranged their dresses neatly around them. Standing at their feet she placed the muzzle of the gun at her own heart and fired. She must have reloaded the gun. The following letter was found in the room with the murdered and the suicide.

Not Her First Attempt.

DEAR TOM: I know you will be shocked when you get back and find what I have done. This is not my first attempt. I took forty drops of laudanum at one time, and sixty at another before I was married, and failed to accomplish my purpose, but think I will succeed this time. If I succeed (the child had been at home last Sunday evening this deed would have been committed then, but she had gone to church. I could not bear to leave her behind. I do wish you could go with us. But for you I would gladly gladly give up all and go home to heaven. I sometimes feel that I am a terrible sinner, but now I feel that the good Lord is waiting the door open to welcome me and our little ones. You have kept your marriage vows so much more perfect than I have, but you know that my health is bad now. I have been in a bad state of mind some time. I feel that I am tired of life and must go.

Mrs. Lochridge was a sister of Colonel J. J. Odil, the well known produce merchant of this city. Her health had not been good.

Murdered on the Roadside.

HANOVER, N. H., July 20.—As Miss Christie Warden, accompanied by her mother, her sister Fannie and Louise Goodell, was returning on foot to her home, situated one mile from the village, at a late hour, Frank Almy, about 30 years of age, jumped into the road in front of them and seizing Christie by the arm said: "I want you."

The mother and sister attempted to defend her. Almy fired at them, but missed. They ran for assistance. Then Almy dragged his victim into the bushes from the road and shot her twice through the head, one shot tearing out her left eye. When help arrived the girl was dead, and her body was stripped of nearly every article of clothing. Almy had fled.

Miss Warden was a beautiful and most estimable woman, about 25 years old, a graduate of the State Normal school, and a popular teacher. Almy was a former employee of her father, and his attention to Miss Christie had been repulsed. She was a daughter of Andrew A. Warden, a wealthy farmer and leading citizen.

A Boy's Fatal Error.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—A train passing along the line of the Manchester ship canal fell over the embankment, killing eleven men who were working under the heading. In addition to the men killed many others were badly injured. The accident was due to the fact that the pointsman, a boy 17 years of age, mistook the points and turned the train, consisting of twenty-two wagons loaded with ballast, into a siding leading into a cutting. The train then crashed into a slight buffer at the end of the cutting, and toppled over upon the men at work below. The bodies of the men were horribly mutilated. The boy pointsman ran away when he saw that the accident was due to his mistake. He was captured later in the day, and was charged with manslaughter.

Quay Will Retire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Senator Quay has decided to retire from the chairmanship of the National Republican committee. When he was in Philadelphia this week on route from Atlantic City to his home in Beaver, he told a friend in the Continental hotel that he soon would retire from the chairmanship of the committee. He said that his health was not very good, and that he did not feel like taking upon himself the work of another presidential campaign. He added that he would remain a member of the committee, but proposed to retire from the head of the organization because of its hard work. All the local Republican leaders here admitted that they had knowledge of Senator Quay's intention to resign.

A Steamer Totally Wrecked.

MONTREAL, July 21.—News has been received here of the total wreck of the Donaldson line steamship Circe on the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, commonly called the Graveyard. The Circe was bound from Glasgow to Montreal with a cargo of pig and scrap iron and general merchandise. All hands were saved. The vessel was valued at \$125,000.

Protesting Against the Fight.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—Five thousand citizens, after a most exciting mass meeting, assembled at the state capitol last night to demand that Governor Merriam interfere and prevent the Hall-Fitzsimmons prize fight, the mayor having refused to do so.

Don Pedro Seriously Ill.

PARIS, July 21.—Don Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, is seriously ill at Vichy. He recently met with an accident which injured one of his feet, and physicians fear it.

THE HISTORY OF A WEEK

Wednesday, July 15.

At Birmingham, Ala., Hay Thomas Hyde, a railroad man, was shot and fatally wounded by Solomon Boucheimer, a drummer, during a quarrel in a saloon. Boucheimer is under arrest.

The northbound New Orleans limited, on the Illinois Central, ran into an open switch at Duquoin, Ill., and badly wrecked the mail car for the southbound train. Mail Clerks Hughly and Hodge were badly injured, but are not in a dangerous condition. No one else was hurt.

Thursday, July 16.

Maegie Bishop, aged 8, and Maggie McCarthy, aged 4, were killed by a fire in a Brooklyn tenement house.

Frank Meister, aged 13, fell from the roof of his home at Williamsburg, N. Y., while flying his kite, and was killed.

Dr. Henri A. Lafleur, resident physician of the Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, has resigned to accept the position of assistant to the chair of medicine in the McGill institute, Montreal, Canada.

At Sofia two students were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of Balcheff, the Bulgarian minister of finance, who was assassinated on March 27 last. They confessed the crime and implicated others.

Friday, July 17.

George E. Smith, of Laurel, Del., has received his commission as postmaster.

The executive committee of the Republican league of clubs of Pennsylvania decided upon Sept. 23 as the date for the convention at Scranton, which place had previously been selected.

Prince George, of Greece, has arrived in London. The Prince of Wales has placed a suite of apartments in Marlborough house at his disposal, and has detailed one of his aides-de-camp to attend Prince George.

A cyclone struck the town of West Superior, Wis., yesterday, causing immense destruction to property. A building in course of erection at Second and Lombard streets collapsed, and five men were mangled to death in the ruins.

Saturday, July 18.

The coal miners of McLean county, Ill., to the number of 300 have struck for higher wages.

George Brown, who waylaid messenger boys and relieved them of their packages, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

The comptroller of currency has appointed Arthur C. Bell, of Lincoln, Neb., recorder of the First National bank of Red Cloud, Neb.

Pittsburg is promised another baseball club next season. A number of Allegheny capitalists have organized a club, and will enter the American association.

William Hall, aged 40, was killed and John J. Moore, aged 31, probably fatally injured by a falling casting at the West End Railroad Power Station, Boston, yesterday.

Dr. Frank Hamilton Potter, a prominent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., and well known throughout the state in connection with the State Medical society, died aged 32 years. Death resulted from an abscess in his side.

Joseph Deane, son of Assemblyman George B. Deane, and brother of the late George B. Deane, Jr., of New York city, died at the summer home of the family in Cornwall, N. Y., of consumption. He was a prominent Republican worker in the Ninth Assembly district of New York.

Monday, July 20.

Two-year-old Elsie Diette dropped from a third story window in Chicago and, strange to say, was picked up wholly without injury.

Fire at Gosport, Ind., destroyed the Old Fellows' building, four of the leading business houses and three dwellings. The loss will be about \$30,000.

Edwin B. Bennett, of Beaver Falls, Pa., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was about 55 years old and a veteran of the late war. He was getting a pension of \$12 a month.

A colt driven by Moses Irving, of Fallsburgh, N. Y., ran away throwing Irving and his wife, who were in the vehicle, out upon the ground. Mrs. Irving struck upon her head, breaking her neck. Irving was badly injured on the face and head.

Tuesday, July 24.

Jesse Streitt, the boy sleeper, of Seymour, Ind., awoke after a continuous sleep of 109 hours.

James H. Eaton, president of the Commercial Travelers' association of the state of New York, died at Syracuse, N. Y.

The plumbers of London have gone on strike for nine hours a day, and twenty-five cents per hour and other demands.

Edward Taschereau, a lawyer of Quebec, Canada, died at Roosevelt hospital, New York. He was said to be the brother of the chief justice of Quebec and a nephew of Cardinal Taschereau.

The village of Sawyerville, Oscola county, Mich., consisting of thirty houses, one general store, one large sawmill, shingle mill and lumber yard, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is between \$250,000 and \$300,000, partly covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the Stock and Produce Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The stock market was dull and steady. The changes in prices were not important. Pennsylvania was firm. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were quite strong.

Following were the closing bids: Lehigh Valley, 47 3/4; Reading & N. E. 46 1/2; P. & C. com., 25 1/2; Reading 1st pf 51 1/2; N. Pac. pf., 64; Reading 2d pf 56 1/2; Pennsylvania, 95 1/2; Reading 1st pf 56 1/2; Reading, 14 1/2; W. N. Y. & Pa., 64; Lehigh Navigation, H. & B. T. com., 81 1/2; St. Paul, 63 1/2; H. & B. T. pref., 81 1/2.

The Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—State and western flour, superfine, \$3.75; do. do. extra, \$4.00; do. do. 2 winter family, \$4.25; do. do. 3 winter family, \$4.50; do. do. 4 winter family, \$4.75; do. do. straight, \$4.50; do. do. winter patent, \$5.00; Minnesota, clear, \$4.50; do. straight, \$4.75; do. patent, \$5.00; Rye flour, \$4.15 per barrel for new and \$4.40 for old.

Wheat—Dull, lower, with 95c. bid and 93c. asked for July; 92 1/2c. bid and 90c. asked for August; 92 1/2c. bid and 90c. asked for September; 95c. bid and 93c. asked for October.

Corn—Weak, lower, with 66c. bid and 66c. asked for July; 66c. bid and 66c. asked for August; 66c. bid and 66c. asked for September; 66c. bid and 66c. asked for October.

Oats—Dull, weaker, with 49 1/2c. bid and 49 1/2c. asked for July; 49 1/2c. bid and 49 1/2c. asked for August; 49 1/2c. bid and 49 1/2c. asked for September; 49 1/2c. bid and 49 1/2c. asked for October.

Refined—Firm, quiet, extra, new, \$9.00; do. do. family, \$8.75.

Pork—Quiet, unchanged; new mess, \$12 1/2; do. do. extra, \$12 1/2; do. do. extra prime, \$13 1/2.

Lard—Steady, quiet; steam rendered, \$6.65; Eggs—Quiet, steady; New York and Pennsylvania, \$20.00; western, \$19.50.

TROOPS OVERAWED.

Striking Miners in Tennessee Compel the Soldiers to Withdraw,

TAKING THE CONVICTS WITH THEM

After a Parley with the Leaders of the Mob Colonel Sevier Yields to Their Terms—Governor Buchanan Calls Out the Entire Military Force of the State.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—The crisis in the trouble between the ousted miners in this district and the convicts who were brought here from the state prison at Nashville has at last been reached. When about 400 armed strikers attacked the guards who had charge of fifty felons at Briceville last Wednesday night and liberated their charges, it was confidently predicted that this would be but the beginning of a general movement throughout the entire mining district of the state. Governor Buchanan was immediately notified and responded by sending two companies from Chattanooga and one from Knoxville to the scene. Of the fifty convicts taken from the guards at Briceville two escaped and the others were brought to this city.

The Convicts Taken Back.

When the militia arrived they took the convicts along back with them, and warned the mob that they would protect them at all hazards. Governor Buchanan at once proceeded to the seat of the trouble, and in a neat speech explained his position to the rebellious miners. He told them that it was his sworn duty to uphold the law, and if the convict lease system was wrong he was not to blame, and that the only recourse of the men was through the legislature. The miners announced that their families were starving and that they were compelled to drive out the convicts if it cost the life of every man in the valley. They made all sorts of fun of the handful of headless youths, but declared they would not harm the "Spider legged, cigarette smoking dudes," as they characterized the militia, but that as soon as the militia were withdrawn they would release every convict in the region. Becoming impatient, however, at the tardiness in recalling the troops, they decided to try to overcome the military by force of numbers, and succeeded.

Met Miners in Fighting Trim.

Troops from Briceville arrived here at 4 p. m. yesterday. They are all in good spirits and will return in the morning with reinforcements. The boys were badly treated by the people of Knoxville, who seemed to be in perfect sympathy with the lawless element in Coal Creek. Two thousand miners, farmers and others who have no occupation at all took possession of the hills around the Briceville camp. Fifteen hundred of these were armed with rifles, while the rest had shotguns and pistols. They came from all the country within a radius of fifty miles. The organization was complete and their leaders placed them along the hill sides with military precision. At the call to arms the little garrison turned out gallantly and prepared for defense.

Officers Feared a Massacre.

It was apparent at a glance that a fight would result in a massacre. A meeting of the officers was called. Some declared a stout resistance to the first attack would be sufficient, and the mob would be suicidal, yet everyone was in favor of doing his duty, notwithstanding the exposed position they were to defend. The miners called a parley, and were met on neutral grounds by Colonel Sevier. They stated that they had sufficient force to overwhelm the soldiers, but did not care to shed blood if the convicts were quietly sent away. This request was at first emphatically refused, as the officers feared the result if the prisoners were allowed to go unprotected. They promised to avoid destruction.

The miners then asked Colonel Sevier if he would remove his troops and take the convicts with him. He asked what would be done to the mining company's property, which was also under his protection. They replied that it would not be injured. He also asked if an attack would be made on the Knoxville Iron company's stockade, just below Briceville. If such was intended he intended to fall back there and fight it out regardless of consequences. The leader replied that no attack would be made.

The Troops March Out.

The troops then marched out, carrying with them the convicts, all the commissary supplies and baggage. They marched to Briceville and took the train to Knoxville. The promise not to attack the stockade has already been violated, and the 1,350 soldiers at that place were put on a train and sent to Knoxville. The mob then started for Oliver Springs, where they also intend liberating the prisoners. The whole of east Tennessee is in sympathy with the miners.

Another Wholesale Release.

After the release of convicts at Briceville and the troops and convicts had been placed on the train the mob went to the mines of the Knoxville Iron company and surrounded the stockade and captured the 135 convicts. They were shipped away to Knoxville, and arrived here about 5:30 o'clock. All convicts are now here in an old building under guard. A call of labor leaders has been issued for a labor meeting here this afternoon. It is reported here that the miners at Oliver Springs have released the 130 convicts there, but this report has not been verified. The excitement here is intense. The streets are crowded, and a diversity of opinion is heard. Many labor men say the miners have done right.

The Entire Militia Called Out.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—Governor Buchanan received a telegram from Warden Belvin, at Briceville, that over 1,000 men had gathered between that place and Coal Creek, preparatory to marching against the Briceville stockade. Governor Buchanan, who has been guided by the utmost caution since the troubles began, at once decided to call out the entire militia, and for that purpose he immediately telegraphed each company and instructed General J. L. Weakley to arrange railroad transportation for them. Each company was ordered to secure three days' rations. Tents and blankets were hired from the capitol and sent down by special train. The train pulled out at 6 o'clock last night. There are 4,000 men all, comprising 530 men.

TIN PLATE PRICES.

AMERICAN SHEET IRON DEARER THAN TIN PLATE.

Changes of Climate

Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly in the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West and where malaria and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preventive for a change of climate, or of diet and water which change necessitates, is Huestetter's Malaria Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles, especially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, traveling by land, miners, or of agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

Good stock in every pair of shoes sold at Mingle's store.

Does Experience Count? It does, in every line of business, and especially in compounding and preparing medicines. This is illustrated in the great superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla over other preparations, as shown by the remarkable cures it has accomplished.

The head of the firm of C. I. Hood & Co. is a thoroughly competent and experienced pharmacist, having devoted his whole life to the study and actual preparation of medicines. He is also a member of the Massachusetts and American Pharmaceutical Associations, and continues actively devoted to the study and preparation of and managing the business connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hence the superiority and peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In its preparation there is represented all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, combined with long experience, brain work, and experiment. It is only necessary to give this medicine a fair trial to realize its great curative value.

Lewin keeps things a moving; they never rehandle or repack goods. They sell off their stock before the close of the season and replace it again and again. They sell cheap and do a big business.

The decline in prices just noted was due not so much to the increased production as to inventions and improved processes. The rapid advocates of setting up a tin plate industry in the United States at public expense are continually assuring us that the methods of tin plate manufacture in vogue in Wales have undergone no improvement—that they are antiquated. On the other hand, so eminent an authority as David A. Wells says, "The lowering of prices in Wales has been due to the improvements in the manufacture of iron and the extensive substitution of steel plates for charcoal and puddled iron plates." More direct improvements have been made in the processes of manufacturing and tinning.

So great are the improvements made that a modern tin plate mill, says Mr. Wells, will turn out every twenty-four hours more than double the product of old fashioned mills, without any increase of expenditure for motive power or labor.

Before saddling an enormous tax of \$15,000,000 a year upon the people of the United States our prospective tin plate makers ought to have sat down and counted the cost of manufacturing tin plate. If they had they would have found that our manufacturers of sheet iron have not yet succeeded in putting their product upon the market at so low a price as the Welsh makers of tin plate sell that article. The following table gives a comparison of the average yearly prices of sheet iron, sheet steel, galvanized steel and tinned plates for the past ten years:

Common sheet iron	Refined sheet steel	Galvanized sheet steel	Imported tinned plate
W. G.	W. G.	W. G.	W. G.
cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.	cents per lb.
1881, 1.55	4.81	9.96	5.58
1882, 1.46	7.00	10.25	5.78
1883, 1.10	6.79	9.81	5.67
1884, 1.06	6.64	7.41	5.58
1885, 2.35	5.25	6.99	5.28
1886, 2.23	5.31	6.33	5.25
1887, 2.55	4.70	6.00	5.25
1888, 3.00	4.63	5.78	5.01
1889, 3.21	4.34	5.38	2.88
1890, 3.17	4.23	6.00	3.07

The above table shows the average prices of common sheet iron at Chicago, best bloom sheet steel and bloom sheet steel galvanized at Philadelphia, and the average import prices of tinned plates for each year since 1881. The lowest price at which the sheet manufacturers have been able to sell their steel sheets of No. 27 wire gauge is 4.23 cents per pound, and of galvanized steel sheets of the same gauge 3.88 cents per pound. Steel sheets for tinning must be rolled to No. 30 wire gauge, and the additional cost for this, together with the cost for cutting, pickling and tinning, will make a total cost for tinned plates of not less than 5.75 cents per pound. This shows clearly that all statements of the sheet manufacturers that they can make tinned plates as cheaply as the plates can be bought from abroad are without foundation in fact.

In the table just given it will be further seen that the price of galvanized sheet steel has averaged at least twice as high as tin plates. This galvanized sheet steel, which is chosen for the present comparison as being an article similar to tin plate, is coated by an electrical process with zinc. Now zinc costs only about one-third as much as tin, and this difference must be taken account of in comparing galvanized steel and tin plate. Then the question assumes this strong form, If our makers of galvanized steel sheets, using zinc at one-third the price of tin and coating their sheets by a cheap electrical process, cannot make their product and sell it at a price averaging less than 2.88 cents a pound higher than the import price of tin plate during the past five years, how are they going to make tin plates now under a duty of 2.2 cents per pound and sell them below the present foreign price?

At present it seems certain that the consumers of the United States will have to pay their \$15,000,000 a year tax on tin plate without seeing any important tin plate industry spring up in this country.

Woolen hosiery and underwear costing thirty cents a pound started out 100 years ago with a protective duty of 5 per cent. These goods have gradually climbed up the protective ladder till now, McKinley having put on a duty of over 200 per cent. When do stockings cease to need protection? Is this a decent way for our stockings to celebrate a century of protection?

—We hear that work has been resumed at the Universal Mfg. Co's establishment this week.

Changes of Climate Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly in the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West and where malaria and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preventive for a change of climate, or of diet and water which change necessitates, is Huestetter's Malaria Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles, especially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, traveling by land, miners, or of agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

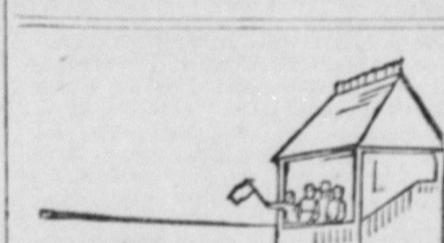
Good stock in every pair of shoes sold at Mingle's store.

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